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A Highly Moral Combination.

That prohibition is destined to make still further inroads upon Southern communities now seems evident. There is very little more territory to explore in the interest of that reform, to be sure, but one begins to realize that with the new forces that have been developed the onward path of the evangelists is cleared of its ultimate difficulties.

Of course we set out from the assump tion that prohibition does not prohibit. that the sale and consumption of liquor is quite as extensive as ever, if not more so, in towns, villages and cities where the law has forbidden it. We know this from the facts and figures furnished by Savannah, Birmingham, Atlanta and spirits are still to be had by all who want and can pay for them. This condition has confronted certain classes of people with a great white light of illuminationthe State for licenses to deal. They now and without paying for the privilege. They were willing to pay when the law sanctioned it; now they perceive that the price of the license snugly tucked away in | seines. their wallets?

lina, where prohibition is not yet uniblind tiger.

Approaching Disestablishment of

Anglican Church in Wales. s Premier ASQUITH breaks it the Protestant Nonconformists pre- boundary in common with this State." ponderate decidedly over adherents of the Church of England. It is therefore State of Washington and the State of undisputed that the Welsh advocates of Oregon having concurrent jurisdiction disestablishment have consistency and over criminal offences committed on If they want a universal language let them first logic on their side. Moreover, the rep- the Columbia River where that stream House of Commons has presented for gon, as we have seen, made it a crime years an almost solid front in favor of to use purse nets for catching salmon the demand; and at the present time, in the Columbia River, while the State headed as they are by Mr. LLOYD- of Washington made the same act law-GEORGE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, ful provided a proper license was obthe Welsh members form a powerful tained. Oregon attempted to enforce constituent of the Liberal party. They its prohibitory law, even against citifar as the popular chamber is concerned, nets in the Columbia River within the grates on my nerves to be told by the Esperantists though what position the Lords may territorial limits of Washington and take cannot as yet be foreseen.

The knowledge that Welsh disestablishment is on the eve of becoming one of the urgent questions of the hour has directed earnest attention to a report in Oregon for thus using a purse net to on the subject published by a com- catch salmon in the Columbia River. mittee of the Welsh Federation of Non- He pleaded that the net was maintained conformists. The report is modestly within the State of Washington and entitled "Suggestions for a Welsh Dis- under the sanction of a Washington establishment and Disendowment bill," license. Nevertheless he was convicted and nobody pretends that it is issued and the conviction was affirmed by the with even semi-official approval. In Supreme Court of Oregon. The case view, however, of the source from which was then taken to the Supreme Court it emanates, it undoubtedly represents of the United States, where it has just what the Welsh Nonconformists want been decided. and what they mean to get if possible. It is not improbable, therefore, that its opinion of the court, points out that main features will be reproduced in the the question involved presents some forthcoming measure, although there difficulty. Although Congress has made may be considerable divergence in the Columbia River the common boundetails.

proposed the bill should follow? The jurisdiction over its waters, Congress report recommends that after the day has not prescribed how the jurisdicnamed for the act to become operative tion is to be exercised or what limitathe King shall cease to be head of the tions, if any, restrict the power of either Church of Wales; no Bishop of the four State. The primary purpose in grant-Weish dioceses shall have or be en- ing concurrent jurisdiction was probatitled to a seat in the House of Lords, bly to avoid any nice question which and the Anglican Church in Wales might arise as to whether a criminal shall cease to be represented in con- act was committed on one side or the vocation. Simultaneously, a Welsh other of the exact boundary in the national endowment board is to be middle of the stream, inasmuch as that created for the purpose of taking over boundary is apt to shift in consequence ell Welsh ecclesiastical property (with the exception of private benefactions an act was inherently wrong and made more stable earth particles are effected to a less more extended to a l made since A. D. 1662), also all eccle- punishable by the laws of both States, siastical revenues derived from Wales that State which first acquired jurisand Monmouthshire and from property diction of the offender became entitled a certain depth below the surface not feeling formerly belonging to Wales but dis- to conduct the prosecution.

in accordance with the provisions of the act.

templated. On the contrary, every Even then if the act was forbidden in is to continue during his life to enjoy but the trouble arises because catching the same title or precedence as if the act salmon with purse nets is forbidden had not been passed. In every case, 30 50 moreover, the vested interests of the "Obviously," says Mr. Justice Brewer, clergy and of others interfered with by "the grant of concurrent jurisdiction the bill are to be dealt with equitably, may bring up from time to time many For example, the holder of any spiritual and some curious and difficult quesor lay office who has a freehold interest tions; so we properly confine ourselves in such office is to be entitled to receive to the precise question presented." glebe lands, tithes and other ecclesiasmany of which are specified in the report other State." of the Welsh federation.

of the Welsh federation. Instead of lumbia River by particular methods has and educational institutens, the Chantion one way and the people of Washimposed upon the treasury by the old war in the Far West age pension law and the naval expansion programme.

A Legal War on the Columbia River.

other places. The law has destroyed the Columbia River where that stream wail to the Iroquois Club, that great the liquor trade as a source of public forms a part of the boundary line be- Cook county nursery of Democratic revenue and it has in effect confiscated tween Oregon and the State of Wash- statesmanship and Jackson Day dinmillions of dollars invested in taxpaying ington. It relates to the manner in ners, against a "banquet" to the Hon. and labor employing industries, but which salmon and other "anadromous JACOB M. DICKINSON, Mr. TAFT'S Secrefish and sturgeon "may lawfully be taken. tary of War. In Mr. DUNNE's opinion in the habit of ascending rivers from the DICKINSON is able to understand his own those, for example, who formerly paid fern which tends upward in the growth he is. Why should he be disbelieved? see their way to go on dealing as before being derived from the Greek and signifying a tendency to run up.

statute which prohibits the maintenance or refused to vote for him are to be law which abolishes licenses may be a of any purse net in the Columbia River blacklisted, Democrats are going to be good thing for them. They are frugal as "for the purpose of catching or taking scarcer than the party will find contheir neighbors; they want to get on in salmon or other anadromous fish or venient if ever it tries "to get together the world. Why wouldn't it be a master sturgeon." In the State of Washington, stroke for them to join forces with the however, the law expressly authorizes Prohibitionists, efface the Demon Rum the use of purse nets for catching altogether, leave the taxpayers to make salmon in the Columbia River upon the good the deficit, and then go on selling payment of a license fee of \$50 for first whiskey as merrily as of yore with the class seines and \$25 for second class

There would be no difficulty in the This is a combination now on the cards harmonious operation of these two laws insuch States as Virginia and South Caro- if the jurisdiction of each State over the waters of the Columbia River were versal. It is a short step and a mighty confined to that part of the stream which profitable step from the saloon to the is within the boundaries of each State. JOSEPH WINGATE FOLK has reason to Unfortunately, however, this is not the case. When the Territory of Washington was organized out of a part of the Territory of Oregon by an act of Congress passed in 1853, that act provided promise the present session of Parliament that "the Territory of Oregon and the will witness the introduction of a bill for Territory of Washington shall have the disestablishment and disendowment concurrent jurisdiction over all offences of the Anglican Church in Wales. It was committed on the Columbia River where not to be expected that with a Liberal said river forms the common boundary Government in power consideration between said Territories." Six years MUND and the Fierce Contributor, above of this question could be deferred any later, when Oregon was admitted into grammar? longer. The chief ground on which Mr. the Union as a State, the organic act GLADSTONE disestablished the Anglican conferred upon the new State "juris-Church in Ireland some forty years ago diction in civil and criminal cases upon was that Catholics materially outnum- the Columbia River and Snake River bered Protestants in that kingdom. It concurrently with the States and Terriis no less true of the principality that in tories of which those rivers formed a

.Under this condition of the law, the resentation of the principality in the forms the boundary, the State of Orerecognize that their hour has struck, so zens of Washington operating purse under the authority of a license from

that State. A man named CHRIST NIELSEN Was prosecuted before a justice of the peace

Mr. Justice BREWER, who writes the dary between Oregon and Washington What are the leading lines which it is and given to each State concurrent

posed of by ecclesiastical commissions, In the case, however, of a statutory New York, March &

and of administering such property prohibition concerning fishing there is nothing inherently wrong in the act prohibited. It is what is known to It must not be inferred that the con- lawyers as an offence malum prohibsecation of any vested interest is con- itum instead of an offence malum in se. person enjoying any title or precedence both States there would be no difficulty; in one State and permitted in the other.

his present stipend as long as he con- This was whether the State of Oregon tinues to perform his official duty; by virtue of its concurrent jurisdicshould he, however, prefer to retire he tion could disregard the authority to is to receive compensation on a specified use purse nets in the Columbia River scale. Even private patrons of livings conferred upon the defendant by the are to receive when a vacancy occurs State of Washington and punish a man compensation for the non-exercise of for doing within the territorial limits the right of presentation in the form of Washington an act which that State of one year's emoluments of the ben- had specially authorized him to do, efice. Cathedrals are to be treated as The court has reached the conclusion national monuments, kept entirely for that this question must be answered religious purposes or united choral fes- in the negative. It suggests that the tivals and reserved for the use of the interests of the two States so far as disestablished church. Parish churches fishing is concerned may be different also are to be at the service of the dises- and it is certain that their legislatures tablished clergy. On the other hand, differ in opinion upon the subject "One State," according to Mr. Justice tical property which has been "diverted BREWER, "cannot enforce its opinion to the use of English dioceses" are to against that of the other, at least as to become available for national purposes, an act done within the limits of that

It is an interesting fact in connection It is just here that the Government with this decision that the question of bill is likely to disregard the suggestions prohibiting salmon fishing in the Coparcelling out the revenue derivable been the subject of a referendum both from Welsh disendowment among mu- in Oregon and in Washington; and that seums, hospitals, parish halls, libraries the people of Oregon decided the quescellor of the Exchequer, although him- ington decided it the other way. Hence self a Welsh Nonconformist, is likely the conflict of legislation on the subto use it for helping to relieve the strain ject, which has given rise to this legal

The Wrath of Dunne.

Former Mayor DUNNE of Chicago re calls himself to a world from which his A queer conflict of laws has arisen on memory was fading too soon by a wild An anadromous fish is a fish which is Mr. DICKINSON is no Democrat. If Mr. sea, just as an anadromous fern is a principles, he is a Democrat. He says of its segments—the word anadromous He did not vote for Mr. BRYAN. He did not vote at all, we believe, in last year's election. But if all the Demo-In the State of Oregon there is a crats who have voted against Mr. BRYAN again after Fate and Mr. BRYAN have done chastening it.

Mr. DICKINSON is entitled to be classified as a Democrat and Mr. BRYAN as a Populist.

FOLK still a reformer.-Kansas City Journal Will he last till 1912? There is so much reform" on the circuit. Competition is furious, and LA FOLLETTE and BRYAN have papers devoted to their interests. Considering the amount of travel, talk and agony he has endured, the Hon. complain. Missouri is ungrateful and unpromising. We doubt if even the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE could do for Missouri what he tries to do for Emporia.

The German Emperor has overleaped another barrier of etiquette and permitted himself to dine at a hotel. What indeed is the use of being an Emperor if one cannot be occasionally above etiquette, and even, like the Emperor Sigis-

Simplified Esperanto. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The same considerations which lead Mr. Bonbright to advocate primitive or "untouchable" Esperank impel me to oppose it. To me the present orthodox Esperanto movement is an utterly absurd quasi-religion. It is absurd because the language is so rudimentary and imperfect that it can never become universal in its present form. However, its advocates insist on trying to push it through reminding one of the famous old lady who onstruct a language capable of contenting th principal European tongues-English, French. German, Spanish, Italian and Russian

As to the quasi-religious character of the or thodox Esperanto movement, I was taught in hildhood a little poem commencing: The Master has come over Jordan, said Hanna

the mother one day; He is healing the people who throng Him with the touch of a finger, they say."

Now although like the father of Little Breech that the master is Doctor Zamenhof, a little War. saw oculist! Even if their language should be universally adopted it would no more inaugurate the millennium than has the beautiful Spanish anguage brought peace and stability to the South and Central American States using it in common. To have a millennium worth ooking at we must first have a human race fit to enjoy it, and I venture to "opine" that the language a man speaks has nothing whatever to to with his morals. Otherwise one would expec find the users of primitive Esperanto thiever

nd cutthroats.

The simplification of Esperanto is a piece o scientific work performed by a committee con-taining probably the most competent men in their line in the whole world, and it is up to the Esperantists to accept their work with gratitude thanks and not oppose it for books printed in the old form. WILLIAM J. PHORBUS.

BROOKLYN, March 6.

Prophetic Deggerel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In 1854 a he old doggerel:

"Mr. Parker made that darker Which was dark enough without Mr. Cook cited his book, And the chancellor said: 'I doubt.' "

Considered as a judicial Shipton forecasting -Parker's "Civil Procedure" and Cook's "Crimi nal Procedure"-the Judge's batting average bout one thousand, acc

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to Camille Flammarion's assertion that the earth's surface has a daily oscillation of eight inches, ha it ever been suggested that it is due to the moon's attraction? All matter is subjected to the influ degree. This might be a tenable earthquake theory, especially in view of the fact-if it is

SIZE OF FAMILIES.

Not That But Ignorant Parents in Bring-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ommon, and she is right in trying to warn others of the rocks on mistaken their location.

and his wife who have brought up nine the same age as her oldest daughter. My and had ample means and only two chilsure, have been more detrimental to my health and character had I been the sixteenth child of a laborer.

that like countless other old maids, in- had been raging all summer our present condition would have been the same if our parents had been the same. Unquestionably if people would give their "good nourishing food, proper care and education during childhood" we rould see a very great change for the better o do this by limiting their families. I as the and mechanics in none of which are there more than three children. The parents car to support them. whether it is wholesome or not. The parents seem to pay little attention to them Attendance at school is compulsory, but Ky., there are feuds and vendettas, tion of their children it is not apparent of these children are crippled ssary medical or surgical treatment hough it was within easy reach of the graded people nor poverty stricken and They are intelligent and well iressed and live in comfortable houses some of them owning their homes.

This world is a pleasant place, well suited to the tastes and requirements of its inhabtants, and I do not think it is ever an unkindness to bring children into it. The cruelty where it exists, and there is too much of it, begins after birth, and the blame lies ith the iniquitous laws which condemn children to the circumstances and arbitrary power of their parents. The idea seems to he that all parents experience certain amo ions complimentary to their children and so creditable to themselves that only by honored and rewarded. Yet neither these motions nor any others are of any benefi to the children, for they are affected not emotions but by the conduct those with whom they associate. Whether of pennies or the cruel stepmother fills it is cheaper and less trouble to destroy its food, the effect upon the constitution of the child will be exactly the same. makes no difference to a spinal curvature whether the brutal slave owner decides that treatment will cost more than the labor of the child is likely to be worth in after years or the solicitous but ignorant parent does not know what to do for it. All the evils which "An Old Maid"

plores and all the worst evils of our time the pernicious theory that while children who are public charges must be well brought up, no matter by whom, those who are so unfortunate as to be dependent on parer must be brought up by them, no matter

WATERFORD, Vt., March 6.

WOMAN EDITORS.

The Honor Claimed for Mrs. Laura D Force Gordon.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While Mrs. Catt is probably well informed conerning her own debut as a newspape woman, the late Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon, one of the few women who have been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, was editor and proprietor of the Daily Leader of Stockton, then the only daily paper in the world edited and published by a woman. She was of woman suffrage, the date being February 19, 1868, the place San Francisco. She was also one of three women who introduced

silk culture into the United States. Still another newspaper woman is Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender of Lincoln, Neb., who was editor of the Osceola Record from 1879 to 1882. Mrs. Clara Shortridge Faltz, the Portia of the Pacific, was for years editor and proprietor of the Daily Bee of San Diego, Cal. Mrs. Myra Bradwell, who founded and edited the Legal News of Chicago, which he is quickly dissatisfied, for the reason that she was identified with for twenty-five years, began her journalistic career in the early '70s. Incidentally she was the first American woman to apply for admission o the bar.

Clara Berwick Colby is still editing and publishing the Woman's Tribune of Port-land, Ore., which she founded in 1883. PHILADELPHIA, March 6. H. H. H.

"Humanitarian."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am sur prised at a paper of the standing of THE SUN using "humanitarian" in the sense of "humane." "Humanitarian" means "one who denies the god-head of Christ"—a very different proposition from SAN JOSE, Cal., March 1.

If our Triend will take the trouble to "log" besides the theological significance which philanthropic," and as a substantive, philanthropist." In the passage which he objects to in THE SUN the word was used, and correctly, in the former sense.

More Ones. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An example

of a curious Christian name may be found nearer your offices than the case quoted in to-day's SUN from the London Dally News in the churchyard of St. Giles's Camberwell. The father of a larg bunch of girls, being informed that another had that moment arrived, exclaimed, "Oh, no!" The mother, to shame him, had the baby baptized Ono, and the little maiden found the name no handicap, for she grew up, married a distinguished electrical engineer, and added to the number; and now there are in Washington, D. C., two Onos, a very attractive mother and daughter with the daughter still to hear from.

A. EDW. NEWTON. DATLESFORD, Pa., March 6.

Those Immigrant Women. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the speakers at the recent hearing on woman suffrage is reported to have objected to giving women the

allot because of the "immigrant women." There are in the United States more than three mes as many native born women (82,467,041) as all the foreign born men and foreign born put together (10,341,276). Equal suffrage

Any one can verify these figures by consulting the Census of 1900, volume II., pages 17 and 19.
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL. DORCHESTER, Mass., March 6.

Warning to Country Store Loungers.

From the Statesville Landmark. Saturday morning a number of gentlemen were inding around the big stove in the store of th Evans Hardware Company when all were amazed to see the buttons dropping from the coat of a ember of the party. The gentleman whos coat seemed to be under the spell of a magiciar picked up one of the buttons to investigate the trouble and found that the buttons were made of a substance that is easily softened by heat, and as they were heated by the hot stove they melted LAWLESS TANGIPAHOA.

A Louisiana Parish Given Over to Vio-

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.-Tangipahoa Charleston Navy Yard was located by Admiral Frederick T. Rodgers, now retired, parish, Louisiana, lies along the track of published in THE SUN the other day, is sad the Illinois Central Railroad about ninety boundary adjoins Mississippi. It is "poor by the worst class of "mean whites" to be the ignorant, benighted feudists of the mountain regions, who with all their faults veloped, respectable and industrious. The of violence are honest. They are simply pillage, professional poschers, and if need

Tangipahoa is a blot on civilization. For years it has been the home of unbridled lawlessness. Thirty years and more ago. on an inclement night in October, 1878, an unhappy woman left the northbound The trouble with "An Old Maid" and me train at Tangipahoa station. Yellow fever valids and divorced women, paupers and New Orleans. The epidemic had by that criminals, we were just simply unfortu- time spread all over the country. It had nate in our parents. Had she been one of invaded even Louisville and Chicago. The a smaller family and I of a larger family Tangipahoa "committee" surrounded this poor creature, drove her into the pine woods, for and alone, before daybreak. This to violence there were a hundred "killings" in that parish during 1908-mostly sordid everywhere, but parents cannot be made killings with lawabiding persons or strangers know pretty well several families of laborers work in the sawmills, travelling pedlers. It has been so always. Years ago the

dren eat what they like without regard to the astounding barbarism of Tangipahoa, and to call for the interference of the State. combatants fight each other and the quarrels are defined. In Tangipahoa it is murder pure and simple, actuated by life because they have not received the fear of prosecution or by revenge upon society in general. It is the retort of the jackal and the wolf, planned beneath an ambush and executed in the dark. It has not even the excuse of passion or misguided

> assassination of the game keeper of what years ago John A. Morris, then head of the Louisiana Lottery Company, purchased in the parish about 4,000 acres of land and stocked the tract with every variety of game birds, fish and deer that was adapted to the climate. He built a sort of hotel at Ham mond station, where his guests could be cles bore them from this hotel over the tanbark roads to the estate, where they were sumptuously entertained in bungalows and cottages upon a truly royal scale was perhaps the best equipped hunting preserve in the United States. Mr. Morris imported all kinds of game and fish and had them propagated carefully. He employed L. Jordan, a studious and kindly gentleman ictures are in the possession of President On Friday last this veteran of the civil war his life, was murdered in cold blood by simple duties.

> The incident is cited merely to illustrate the savagery of Tangipahoa. Charles Jordan was murdered be cause he interfered with the poachers-that is to say, with the community. No jury can be assembled in that parish which will punish the assassins. for they are comrades all. This at the threshold of the twentieth century in a State popularly supposed to be at

The New Orleans Picayune says that the sons of the late John A. Morris, who live in New York, have pretty well decided to abandon the preserves to the poathers and let rack and ruin rule over a

LUXURIOUS SHEEP HERDERS. One Reason Why There Must Be a Duty

en Wool. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why do we need a tariff on wool? Although not directly interested. I have been with a Wyoming sheep outfit for the last twelve years, and when I find that Mexican herders who at home are content Cal., either in 1870 or 1871, and continued and live in a way few American wage earnit as the Daily Democrat until 1878. It was ers in New York can live, there must be an enormous profit in the business.

The following is an average list of camp the first woman who publicly spoke in favor provisions provided in addition to the herder's wage of \$45 to \$50 a month: bacon, ham, beef, mutton, flour, lard, corn meal. oatmeal hominy, breakfast food, rice, sago, beans, dried apples, pears, apricots, peaches and raisins. tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, condensed cream, creamery butter, cheese, pickles, sirup, canned peas, tomatoes, corn. beans, plums, jams, maple sirup, with potatoes, cabbages, onions and such things when the weather will permit.

If the herder does not find this assortment the different sheep owners have rivalled each other in tempting him to come to them if he is a good man. Herders very seldom have to seek work; it seeks them.

DENVER, Col., March 3. 8. W. C. British Foreign Trade in 1908.

Compared with 1907 calendar year the foreign trade of Great Britain fell off \$493,868,509 in 1908, The comparative figures are (Bureau of Manu

Imports. Decrease..... \$256,305,072 \$297,563,497 The decrease '2 largely attributed to the labor conflicts in 190,, which kept the mills, foundries, shipyards, &c., idle for long periods. In food and

drinks the decrease in imports was comparatively gnificant. Great Britain must import foreign distuffs to meet the actual demands of its people. The United States supplied \$28,000,000 worth of the \$34,000,000 worth of wheat flour imported, an increase for the United States of \$2,000,000. In Supreme Court, during a recent address befor wheat imports also the United States supplied he students of law at the University of Pennsyl-\$56,000,000 is a total of \$186,000,000, an increase of \$16,000,000. Imports of American butter, to-bacco, canned salmon and leather also increased. The tobacco increase was \$8,700,000 and the leather increase \$3,300,000. The decrease in Great Britain's expert of cotton manufactures was \$74,791,000.

Rafting on the Delaware.

From the Hancock Herald. Eli W. Johnson of Mast Hope, Pike county, as old Delaware River raftsman, met the editor at Lackawaren the other day and became reminiscent. The old gentleman, who for half a century had been a steersman on the Delaware, said his occuration was gone. He had seen the river fairly choked with rafts at Easton, where the tream could be crossed by walking over the logs. A raft passing down the Delaware now is a rarity. Last year he can but two to tidewater, mournfully saying they would probably be the last he would

> The African Reporter. The editors were wading through A brand new jungle tale, When Mable with his pencil poised Set up a doleful wall. Quoth he: "This metaphor is mixed; It has ten long words, too."
> and that brought on a warm debate
> On what was best to do.

And when they found a paragraph That really made no sense. The argument broke out again, The interest was intense; And though the scared minority Was very deeply shocked, The ruling of the council was That He be promptly do Each word put to improper use

Cost one crisp dollar bill; And many were the passage They were obliged to kill. And when they reckoned what was due The Writer for his stuff, They found that a rejection slip Was just about enough. CHARLES B. BARNES. CHARLESTON NAVY YARD.

It Has Facilities That Could Be Made Useful to the Service. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

one of the old squad, essentially a navigator and a fighting man, who knew where a navy yard ought to be placed at any given point and had a general idea as to whether this or that point needed a navy yard reasons. In the first place it is convenient station south of Cape Hatteras. and easily protected if we can protect anything whatever. It has a harbor in which the smaller vessels of our navy can easily take refuge and where craft such as the smaller cruisers, torpedo boats and destroyers and so on, especially if crippled in war or storm, could put in for emergency repairs. Even the best ships do not love he passage of Cape Hatterss. Injured ships avoid it if they can. There is no stormier or more dangerous etretch of water in this hemisphere. Norfolk to the north can furnish all needed preparation to vessels going south. The theory is that there south for vessels going north, and Charlesvenient point. There is a magnificent bay. many islands that lie there, their several landlocked harbor, and finally, six miles up the Cooper River, lies the navy yard, out of range of all vessels than can be held off by the forts. The channel at the outer entrance has thirty feet of water at high tide. The rest is easy.

It is impossible, however, to build battleships or to make repairs requiring the services of skilled workmen of all clases at Charleston. There are only about 30,000 white persons resident in the city, and there are no industries or enterprises which maintain a corps of such artisans as I have We might establish a hundred navy yards up the Cooper River and spend untold millions on their equipment. but the facts here stated would remain If Congress, stimulated by the political pressure of the navy yard ring, continues to make appropriations for Charleston as it does for Portsmouth it will be so much money wasted. But if Congress should eave to the military authorities of the navy the proper employment of the facilities at Charleston, the yard could be made very useful to the service and the cost of its maintenance he put upon a profitable basis, SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 5.

IN A GERMAN DISTILLERY. Mechanical Not Human Agents Protect the Revenue.

House of Representatives Document 1419. The big distillery is of course officially classed as a "gewerbe brennerei" and pperated as a "verschiuss brennerei," the tax being laid upon the actual gauge of the loohol produced and all parts of the distilling apparatus being at all times under verschluss," or official closure and seal. There must be hundreds of the small leaden Mcial seals in this establishment, as every possible opening, valve, pipe or vent in cohol, either as vapor or as liquid, was proseals must be made daily to see that they part of the routine official control by the

The work of what we call gauging, howmized by the use of the "messuhren." or and register the strength and quantity of eadings at the proper tim

readings at the proper times.
We were informed by the high officials in Berlin that in none of the distilleries operated under German laws, whether argo or small, whether classed as agricultural or industrial, whether located in large cities or in farm villages, is there any requirement for the constant attendance of an officer during the operation of any part of the process of the production of spirits. This is the chief point of difference between the German system of revenue supervision and our own. Their religace is

sonal control.

From the time the fermented liquor passes nto the still the apparatus is closed to all access, and the alcoholic vapor is guarded by seals until it reaches its final resting place, which is also locked and sealed. The process of distillation is therefore actually und literally a "continuous closed process." place, which is also locked and sealed. The process of distillation is therefore actually and literally a "continuous closed process." The distiller cannot possibly withdraw any alcohol except by breaking a Government seal, neither can the revenue officer get at the alcohol in any other way, though he is of course authorized to open locks and seals, but even he can only exercise this right under restrictions; and the mechanical arrangement is such that there is little necessity for opening the apparatus.

The alcohol is withdrawn for use of course from the final tank in which it is received and stored, which it reaches only after having passed through the meter and registered itself there.

Duke of Argyll's Tea Tree. From the Scotsman.

A correspondent tells of coming across, during a country stroil, a climbing shrub with green foliage and a few thorns. On taking it home and examining it he found that it was the plant com-monly known as the Duke of Argyli's tea tree, onging to the same natural order (Solanace m as the potato and tomato. Loudon tells us that it got its aristocratic name from the fact that a ridges of earth are thrown up with a road machine tea plant. Thea viridis, was sent to the Duke of at the required width from each other and the Argyll at the same time as this plant, and the space between is filled in with a six inch bed of labels became accidentally transposed. The sawdust. This is followed with a smaller mallen seems to have quickly established itself chine which ploughs up and mixes the earth with in the southern counties of England and was recorded by British botanists under the name (of Lyctum barbarum, the Barbary box thorn. It is impress described in the text books as a maturalized British plant on the southern coasts of England, but it seems to have established itself well on the Scottish coasts too. Like a good many other aliens it has , flourished for a long time under a this country, for it was only lately discovered that its real name is Lyctum chinenes and that it is a native of China and not of |Bar-

What They Make Judges Out Of.

bary, as was thought.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Justice David Brewer, of the United States he students of law at the University of Pennsylvania, told them one of the experiences of his judicial career at his own expense.

"It happened I was sitting at one time on a num

ber of cases in which a good friend of mine was interested as counsel, and it also happened that in many of them my decisions we ompletion of such a case we sat together talking. when a very bashful young man from the rural districts came in to see me bearing a card of atroduction, to obtain my advice upon the choice of a profession. 'What do you think you want to do? I asked him. 'I kind of thought I'd better study law,' he replied, 'not that I want to very much, but because I guess I'd like to be a Judge. They make Judges out of lawyers, don't they They make Judges but of lawyers, don't they? he asked, somewhat hesitatingly. 'Once in a while,' my legal friend repiled, before I could answer. 'Once in a while they do, but not often.' "

Slaughter of Doves in Georgia.

Albany correspondence Atlanta Constitution The annual slaughter of doves, which reaches its height in this section in the last two weeks of February and the first half of March, is now in full swing, and tens of thousands of these birds are being killed in baited fields. Last Saturday morning several shoots were held in the vicinity of Albany. Two thousand birds were bagged one field and probably as many more in the

The doves are very much less plentiful than they were a few years ago, and are becoming fewer every winter. The law appears to be vio-lated with impunity throughout this whole secthey were a row years ago, and are becoming fewer every winter. The law appears to be violated with impunity throughout this whole section of Georgia, if common report is to be believed. Albany sportsmen are discussing an organization among themselves to attempt next garded on their arrival here as not stamped at all applies to describe the section of the stamped are now regarded on their arrival here as not stamped at all applies to describe the section of the stamped are now regarded on their arrival here as not stamped at all applies to describe the section of the section of the stamped are now regarded on their arrival here as not stamped at all sections. year to enforce the law as it applies to doves, and it is hoped that this example will be followed sons thus penalized asked the reason why at St. in other communities.

Burn the Colleges. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All our

colleges should be burned to the ground. is a new idea. Anything that is new is modern.
Anything that is modern is better than anything Anything that is modern in college that is ancient. Accordingly, all our college that is ancient. T. G. M. Naw York, March &

SAVE THE ADIRONDACKS.

Action Must Be Taken Quickly or the Forest Fires Will Finish Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIR: is one good reason more than another why the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., should be elected Governor it is because he has common sense ideas about what must be done to preserve and increase our foresta

rves to wear a halo. As if to prove that Mr. Wadsworth knew what he was talking about, a few days after the dinner we read that the officials of the town of Lewis, in Essex county, had notisioner that they had fixed the price for fighting fire at 75 cents a day, so as to offer no incentive to fire wardens and fire fighters to start fresh fires. Give heed to this from

the town auditor: We have sifted this thing to the there is not a shadow of a doubt but what the game law and price a day paid our fire wardens and fire fighters has caus every acre of forest timber in our town, including dacks belonging to the State. Be brought a burden on our taxpayers that is well nigh unbearable

Following this is a demand that the game

and fire laws be immediately repealed.

Our present Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, James S. Whipple, is an anthusiastic forester and is doing all he can in the line of his duty to reforest the waste places, protect the fish and game and guard the interests of the State, but the inter-pretation put on the Constitution, together with the lukewarm support given him a Albany, keeps him "crying in the wilde ness," heard only by accident and not able to accomplish all he hopes or designs to do. it has come to this. If that beautiful dream we once had of maintaining for our selves and our children forever that fairy. land of forest, lake and stream that we called the Adirondsck Park shall ever come true, we must reform the eystem of its

true, we must reform the eystem of its care thoroughly, practically, and without the loss of a moment's time.

Last October it was reported from Malone that the smoke and ashes from the burning timber and brush were killing the fish. In the Salmon River, which flows through the Malone and which is stocked with brown, rainbow and speckled trout, the destruction was so great that the dead fish, many of the weighing four and five pounds, were doogging the raceways of the mills. From Stony Wold it was reported that "thousands of dead trout are now lining the shores of the lakes and brooks.

The deer and every wild inhabitant of the woods were chased by fire and smoke to the swamps, and there, according to another account, "murdered in coid blood," all for \$2 a day. The railroads are widely advertised as the chief offenders in starting forest fires. No doubt they are, but they can be persuaded to reforest their right of way, and in dry times keep an extra force of watchmen on the line. The Pennyl.

can be persuated to relocate their right of way, and in dry times keep an extra force of watchmen on the line. The Pennsyl-vania Railroad has not had a serious fire along the mountains in Pennsylvania since along the mountains in Pennsylvania since the order was given to its track hands to drop everything when a fire was discovered and telegraph for help if they had not force enough to put it out. That has been a standing order for more than ten years. In this almost too free America the only effective way to prevent the spread of forest fires in a region like the Adirondacks is, first, by the organization of a military force of foresters; second, by building a system of roads and paths dividing the elevations by the easiest grades, cutting system of roads and paths dividing the elevations by the easiest grades, cutting the whole region into sections not too large for one man to patrol in a day; third, by establishing a system of telephones so that

to extinguish it.

Properly organized, with politics eliminated, in less than twenty years the system would be entirely self-sustaining. The product of the forests alone would relieve the taxpayer of all expense. Not a tree

would be entirely sent one would relieve product of the forests alone would relieve the taxpayer of all expense. Not a tree need be cut that should be left standing, and not a place that can sustain a tree allowed to go barren.

As the law now stands not a stick of deadwood can be removed or put to any useful purpose. All the blackened giants that are dead must continue to wave their ghostly arms and rattle in the winds, until the worms and woodpeckers lay them low, or until another fire comes to finish the work begun by the native who needed "the money" when the price was \$2 a day. The underin the kindergarten of forestry, but we learn a little more every day. No system should curtail any sport, pleasure or privilege that does not infringe on the rights of others. The hunter, the fisherman, the camper or health seeker should have all the freedom he now enjoys and be better protected in his rights; but he should not a promitted to destroy the temple that

protected in his rights: but he should not be permitted to destroy the temple that shelters him. There are others who might suffer from his abnormal strength.

When a sensible system is adopted Mr. Whipple's idea of free trees throughout the State can then be carried out. Every forester would be a nurseryman; we would have trees to plant if not to burn.

When we think of the hundreds of millions of dollars this imperial State is dumping into the ditch between Buffalo and Albany it does seem as though it might be aroused to do something sensible and practical toward the health and well being of its citizens. Those citizens of New York who know what must be done should get together and do it.

W. I., Youngman.

W. L. YOUNGMAN. NEW YORK, March 6.

Roads of Sawdust in Florida.

From the Florida Times-Union.

They are making roads of sawdust, mixed with earth, on a new plan in Leon county. Two the sawdust. This makes a roadbed on which the tires of the heaviest loaded vehicles make no Impression. The contractor, G. H. Averitt, has kept an accurate account of expenses in connection with this section of sawdust and earth road and says the cost aggregates \$297 a mile, showing it to be about the cheapest road material in use It may be suggested that sawdust is not a durab! material, but the True Democrat meets this objec-tion with the statement that one or two such roads were constructed in a south Georgia county

twenty years ago, and are still in good condition showing its durability. As is well known, Leon county soil is clayey. Oyster in Neck of Bottle.

From the Providence Journal.

Thomas A. Barrett of Pine street has a curloaity in the form of an oyster shell which grew inside the neck of a broken bottle, the latter re-maining around the centre of the shell, which accommodated itself to the unusual shape, while the ends continued to grow, fan shaped. He came upon it about six inches under the surface of the sand while clamming, the oyster being alive at the time. The thin side of the shell has since been broken off, feaving the thick side in its original shape. The glass which forms the

fectly round, the shell pressing so closely to the glass that it is immovable. First Blue Fox Crop

band around it was apparently the neck of a

pint flask, inside of which the oyster grew

Albany correspondent Portland Oregonian August Soucie has lefe this city for Alaska to superintend the first wholesale killing of blue superintend the first wholesale killing of blue foxes that ever occurred in the world. It will take place on a small island off the Alaskan coast, where the Westhope Fox Company conducts the unique industry of a blue fox farm. Soucie will direct the slaughter of about 600 blue foxes for the purpose of marketing rare and valuable furs.
This blue fox farm is conducted on Hound Island, which lies near Admiralty Island, on which Sitka, capital of Alaska, is situated, and five miles from the town of Kake, on Kupreanof Island.

Time of Grace for British Stamp.

which is the nearest port.

and charged double on delivery. One of the per-Martin's le Grand and was told that the time of six years—after a change of sovereignty ad now expired.

Looking Up in Tonkawa.

From the Tonkawa News.
Business is picking up some since the blizzard. A jack rabbit ran through town the other day.

Ishing is getting good again and there is some
talk of a street car line being established here.